Appendix E:

Acronyms, Terms, and Definitions

Acronyms, Terms, and Definitions

Acronyms and Abbreviations

AKART	*All Known and Reasonable Technology*
ASP	*Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning (also known as Domoic Acid Poisoning)*
BMP	*Best Management Practice*
BSWP	*Biennial Science Work Plan*
CAA	*Clean Air Act*
CAO	*Critical Areas Ordinance*
CAP	*Chemical Action Plan*
CERCLA	*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act*
CFHMP	*Comprehensive Flood Hazard Management Plans*
CREP	*Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program*
CSO	*Combined Sewer Overflow*
CWA	*Clean Water Act*
DPSIR	*Conceptual model reflecting the drivers (D), pressures (P), states (S), impacts (I), and responses (R) of factors effecting valued components of the ecosystem*
ECB	*Ecosystem Coordination Board*
ECO-Net	*Education, Communication, and Outreach Network*
ERC	*Ecosystem Recovery Coordinator*
ERN	*Ecosystem Recovery Network*
GIS	*Geographic Information System*
GMA	*Growth Management Act*
GMAP	*Government Management, Accountability, and Performance*
HAB	*Harmful Algal Bloom*
HPA	*Hydraulic Project Approval program*
IDT	*Inter-disciplinary Team*
IEA	*Integrated Ecosystem Assessment*
IM	*Information management*
IWMP	*Integrated Watershed Management Plan*
LHJ	*Local Health Jurisdiction*
LID	*Low Impact Development*
LIO	*Local Integrating Organization*

Acronyms and Abbreviations

LOSS	*Large On-Site Sewage Systems*
MRA	*Marine Recovery Area*
NTA	*Near-Term Action*
PAH	*Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons*
PBRS	*Public Benefit Rating System*
O&M	*Operations and Maintenance*
OSS	*On-Site Sewage Systems*
PAH	*Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons*
PBT	*Persistent, Bioaccumulative Toxics*
PSP	*Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (also known as "red tide")*
PSP	*Puget Sound Partnership*
RCRA	*Resource Conservation and Recovery Act*
RFP	*Request for proposal*
SEPA	*State Environmental Protection Act*
SIP	*State Implementation Plan*
SMA	*Shoreline Management Act*
SMP	*Shoreline Management Program*
SRFB	*Salmon Recovery Funding Board*
SSO	*Sanitary Sewer Overflow*
SWMP	*Stormwater Management Program*
STORM	*Stormwater Outreach for Regional Municipalities*
TDR	*Transfer of Development Rights*
TFI	*Tidegate Fish Initiative*
TMDL	*Total Maximum Daily Load*
TPL	*Trust for Public Lands*
TRI	*Toxics Release Inventory*
TSCA	*Toxic Substances Control Act*
UGA	*Urban Growth Area*
WRAC	*Water Resources Advisory Committee*
WRIA	*Water Resource Inventory Area*
WWTP	*Wastewater Treatment Plant*

General Terms and Definitions

Action	*A project, program or activity designed to achieve a healthy Puget Sound.*
Action area	*One of seven geographic areas of the Sound delineated by ESSB 5372 to facilitate development and implementation of the Action Agenda.*
Adaptive management	*1. A management process involving step-wise evolution of a flexible management system in response to feedback information actively collected to check or test its performance (in biological, social, and economic terms). It may involve deliberate intervention to test the fishery system's response* *2. The process of improving management effectiveness by learning from the results of carefully designed decisions or experiments.*
Artificial propagation	*Spawning, incubating, and/or rearing of fish or shellfish by a human for sale, release or other uses.*
Benchmark	*As identified in statute, measurable interim milestones or achievements established to demonstrate progress towards a goal, objective, or outcome.*
Biodiversity	*The full range of life in all its forms, includes the ecosystems in which life occurs, the way species and their habitats interact with each other, and the physical environment and processes necessary for those interactions.* *Includes all species found within the Sound, the interactions that sustain each species, such as predator-prey relationships, and the physical processes on which life depends, including chemical and nutrient cycling, water filtration, and climate regulation.*
Bycatch	*Fish other than the primary target species that are caught incidental to the harvest of the primary species. Bycatch may be retained or discarded.*
Cultured species	*Any species raised by humans for human use, including hatchery fish, cultivated shellfish, managed timber, and all agricultural species.*
Derelict gear and vessels	*Long-lasting marine debris that poses many problems to people and marine animals, including: nets, lines, crab and shrimp traps/pots, and other recreational or commercial harvest equipment and boats that has been lost or abandoned in the marine environment.*
Diversity	*The distribution and abundance of different plant and animal communities and species within a given area. When referring to particular species, the distribution of traits within and among populations, ranging in scale from DNA sequence variation at single genes to complex life-history traits.*
Driver	*An external factor that amplifies pressures. Can be natural (climate, volcano, etc.) and can include population growth.*
Ecosystem	*A group of interrelated plants, animals and people together with their inanimate surroundings. Includes environmental, social, cultural, and economic systems.*
Ecosystem-based management	*An approach that takes major ecosystem components and services into account in managing natural resources. It values habitat, embraces a multispecies perspective, and is committed to understanding ecosystem processes. Its goal is to rebuild and sustain populations, species, biological communities, and marine ecosystems at high levels of productivity and biological diversity so as not to jeopardize a wide range of goods and services from marine ecosystems while providing food, revenue, and recreation for humans.*

General Terms and Definitions

Ecosystem services	*Benefits people obtain from ecosystems, examples include food and water, flood and disease control, spiritual and cultural benefits, and nutrient cycling, that maintains the conditions for life on earth.*
Endocrine disruptor	*Chemical having potential to cause effects within the endocrine system and thereby alter physiology, including development and reproduction. Such compounds as xenoestrogens, anti-androgens, and thyroid hormone mimics may include some pesticides and industrial substances, among others.*
Indicator	*A physical, biological, or chemical measurement, statistic, or value that provides a gauge, or evidence of, the status of the environment including social and economic values.*
Estuary	*A semi-enclosed body of water which has free connection to the open ocean and within which water is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage.*
Exempt wells	*Wells that do not require a permit from the Washington State Department of Ecology and are generally used for domestic purposes, including stock water and small-scale irrigation.*
Food chain	*A series of organisms connected by their feeding habits; each link in the food chain is consumed by a larger one, which is consumed by a still larger one.*
Food web	*Multiple food chains connected within and among ecosystems (see food chain).*
Forage fish	*Species used as prey by a larger predator for its food, includes small schooling fishes such as anchovies, sardines, herrings, capelin, smelts, and menhaden, and invertebrates such as squid.*
Goal	*In the Action Agenda, refers to the six goals established by the legislature in RCW 90.71. These goals express a vision for a healthy ecosystem, which includes humans as a prominent part of the picture.*
Hypoxia	*Deficiency of available oxygen.*
Indicator target	*The measurable point at which each environmental indicator will be considered to be a healthy and functioning component of the Puget Sound ecosystem.*
In-lieu-fee mitigation	*An agreement between a regulatory agency (state, federal or local) and a single sponsor, generally a public agency or non-profit organization. The mitigation sponsor collects funds from an individual or a number of individuals who are required to conduct compensatory mitigation. The sponsor may use the funds pooled from multiple permittees to create one or a number of sites to satisfy mitigation requirements.*
Introduced species	*With respect to a particular ecosystem, any species, including its seeds, eggs, spores, or other biological material capable of propagating that species, that is not native to that ecosystem. Introduced species are also called exotic, nonnative, and alien species. (see Invasive Species)*
Invasive species	*An introduced species that out-competes native species for space and resources. (see Introduced Species, Native Species)*
Native species	*A local species that has not been introduced. (see Introduced Species, Invasive Species)*
Nearshore	*Shallow waters at a small distance from the marine or freshwater shore.*
Near-term actions	*In the Action Agenda, actions that should begin or be completed with the next two years.*

General Terms and Definitions

Nutrient	*Chemical elements and compounds found in the environment that plants and animals use to survive and grow. In water quality investigations, the major nutrients of interest are forms of nitrogen and phosphorus. High concentrations of nutrients in water bodies can cause eutrophication and hypoxia.*
On-site sewage system	*Decentralized wastewater treatment system used to collect, treat, and disperse or reclaim wastewater from individual dwellings, businesses, or small communities or service areas (commonly referred to as septic system, individual sewage treatment system, onsite sewage disposal system, or "package" plant).*
Outcome	*Qualitative statements of what a healthy ecosystem should look like.*
Pathogen	*Any disease-producing agent, especially virus, bacteria or fungi.*
Pelagic	*That part of the ocean that comprises the water column; open water.*
Principles	*In the Agenda Agenda, the ecological principles set the direction for identifying near and long-term actions.*
Status	*The existing condition of each component of the Puget Sound ecosystem. Status may be depicted at a "snapshot in time", as a trend, or both. Example: fecal coliform concentrations in a specific water body at a given time.*
Strategy Category or Section	*In the Action Agenda, refers to five specific priorities: protect intact ecosystem processes, restore ecosystem processes, prevent water pollution at its source, work together as a system, and build an implementation, monitoring, and accountability management system.*
Threat	*Human activities or influences that have or are causing the degradation of components or functions of the Puget Sound ecosystem. A threat may influence one or more indicators and one or more goal.*
Topic forum	*For the Action Agenda, small group with an accompanying workshop of science and policy experts who synthesized the Puget Sound region's current understanding of each of the Partnership goals and identifying strategies needed to achieve a healthy Sound. There were five topic forums: habitat and land use, human health, species and biodiversity, water quality, and water quantity).*